

*Anatomy* of the *Lampsilis* type, and agreeing almost completely with that of *L. luteola* (see: Ann. Carn. Mus., 8, 1912, p. 348). The mantle flap is of the same shape as in this species, with the edge irregularly toothed, the largest teeth standing on the free, anteriorly projecting lobe, giving it a lacerated appearance. Also the color markings are the same (streak of black or brown pigment, and I think I can distinguish in some of my specimens an indistinct eye-spot).

*Glochidia* suboval, agreeing in shape and size with those of *L. luteola*; their L. is 0.23, their H. 0.28 mm. Surber has figured them [Rep. U. S. Comm. Fish. for 1914, App. 1915 (Fish. Doc. no. 313), pl. 1, f. 14]. His measurements are:  $0.230 \times 0.290$ , while Utterback (for var. *brittsi*, Am. Midl. Nat., 4, 1916, p. 173 gives:  $0.250 \times 0.305$ ).

According to its anatomy, this species falls in the *luteola* group of *Lampsilis*, and represents a peculiar type of it, which seems to be restricted to the Ozark region, and may be regarded as having the same relation to *L. luteola* as has *L. fasciola* (= *multiradiata*) to *L. ventricosa*. (Smaller, thin-shelled form, with numerous fine, broken rays; the shell is, in the average, less elongated than that of *luteola*).

I do not understand why Utterback (l. c.) places this species in the genus *Eurynia*, since he describes very well the *flap* of the mantle margin.

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#### NEW LANDSHELLS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.<sup>1</sup>

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BY PAUL BARTSCH.

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#### HEMIPLECTA SAGITTIFERA BATANENSIS, new subspecies.

Mr. Walter F. Webb, of Rochester, N. Y., has sent to the U. S. National Museum two *Hemiplectas* from the island of Batan, off northern Luzon, which belong to the *sagittifera* complex. This is a dark-colored race, which agrees fairly well in size with typical *sagittifera* from the Sinait region of Luzon, the type locality of *Hemiplecta sagittifera*, but is considerably

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more depressed and of much darker coloration. The basal portion of the last whorl is also less inflated. The aperture is proportionately longer and more compressed. The type, Cat. No. 218765, U. S. N. M., has 4.4 whorls and measures: altitude, 23 mm.; greater diameter, 50.2 mm.; lesser diameter, 38.5 mm.

*OBBA LISTERI BATANENSIS*, new subspecies.

The *Obba* from the island of Batan, is also distinct from any of the other forms known from the Philippines, as shown by specimens received from Mr. Webb. It belongs to the *Obba listeri* complex. It is nearest related to *Obba listeri costata* Semper, from the island of Camigin, of the Babuyan Group, north of Luzon. It differs from this markedly by its more regularly conic outline, somewhat greater elevation, paler ground color, and rougher incremental sculpture. The type, Cat. No. 218764, U. S. N. M., has 4.4 whorls and measures: altitude, 10 mm.; greater diameter, 26.7 mm.; lesser diameter, 22.1 mm.

*COCHLOSTYLA POLYCHROA BURIASENSIS*, new subspecies.

Specimens of the *Cochlostyla polychroa* complex sent to the U. S. National Museum for determination have made it necessary to critically examine that group. This examination has revealed the fact that most of the specimens in collections passing under this name are from the island of Burias. The type locality for *Cochlostyla polychroa* is Temple Island, an island adjacent to Burias. A series of specimens from this island in the collection of the National Museum show that the shells of the typical form, that is *Cochlostyla polychroa polychroa*, are larger, decidedly more elevated and conic than the specimens from the island of Burias. The coloration, too, is much more vivid in the Burias shells than those from Temple Island. I shall therefore bestow the name *Cochlostyla polychroa buriasensis* upon the shells from Burias Island.

The type of this shell, Cat. No. 218788, U. S. N. M., has 4.7 whorls and measures: altitude, 35 mm.; greater diameter, 30.7 mm.